

BULLETIN

OF THE



1932

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BULLETIN

OF THE

Essex County Ornithological Club

OF

Massachusetts



1932

ESSEX COUNTY ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB
OF MASSACHUSETTS, INC.

Salem, Massachusetts

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ESSEX COUNTY ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB

1932

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1932

BULLETIN
OF THE
ESSEX COUNTY ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB
OF MASSACHUSETTS.
SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

ISSUED ANNUALLY

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

S. GILBERT EMILIO

RALPH LAWSON

ALBERT P. MORSE

DECEMBER, 1932

SALEM, MASS.

Number 14

FOREWORD

Just how to inject the usual rosy hue into the Foreword is not wholly clear. Mr. Stubbs, on whom usually fell this task, is with us no longer and his loss has been keenly felt in many ways. There has been no increase in attendance at meetings and the membership roll has lost a few names. There have been, however, a few extra meetings at the Club Camp, as well as the Museum, which have been rather interesting. The early part of the year and the fall months were most interesting afield and largely counterbalanced the rather commonplace occurrences of the remaining months. It has been necessary to reduce, rather sharply, the size of this issue and we can present little more than the regular features. Still, at the end of the year we can look back without commiseration, and ahead with cheerfulness and hope.

2. *E. difficilis*:—Outermost primary as long as 5th—15;
 “ “ shorter than 5th—35.

Essex County specimen: —Outermost primary as long as 5th.

Size characters.--*E. difficilis* has usually a longer tail than *E. flaviventris*. In about one-third of the specimens the tail-length exceeds the maximum for the latter species. In nearly two-thirds of the specimens the tail is only *relatively* longer. In a very few birds there is no difference whatever in tail length, but the *minimum* tail length of *flaviventris* is below that of *difficilis*. In fact *difficilis* would seem to be a more variable bird in size than *flaviventris*. Thus the wing is both shorter and longer than the extremes in *flaviventris*, and the bill in many specimens of *difficilis* is longer than the maximum for *flaviventris*, but in other specimens there is no difference whatever. The following summary of size characters will prove instructive. The measurements are in millimeters.

		Wing	Tail	Culmen
Male.	<i>E. difficilis</i>	61-75	52-62	10.5-13
“	<i>E. flaviventris</i>	65-70	49.5-57.5	10.8-11.5
“	Essex County specimen	61	47	10.2

Color-characters:—Here again there is nothing final and absolute. In *difficilis*, the browner, less olive, tone of the upperparts is apparent in all adults in spring and breeding plumage; it is not always apparent in winter adults, and is often lacking in young birds of the first fall which have molted out of the much browner juvenal plumage. The other color characters mentioned are also not entirely absolute, even when comparing adults of the two species of the same season. They break down if adult *difficilis* be compared with young *flaviventris*, in that the latter has the upperparts duller, less olive, and the wing-bars distinctly buff. The young (first plumage) *flaviventris* is, however, separable in having much less yellow on the underparts, which have a distinctly grayer appearance.

The Essex County specimen is a *juvenal* in the first plumage, in spite of the date. In no other specimen of either species before me does this plumage persist after the first week in September, when it is replaced by the first fall or immature plumage.

In color-characters the Essex County specimen is obviously a juvenal *flaviventris* on the basis of its upperparts. It has gray-buffy wing-bars, and being a juvenal might be either species on this basis. It has yellow underparts with the chest and under wing-coverts tinged with buffy. On this basis it cannot be matched in the series of *flaviventris* before me.

Such of my readers who have followed the exposition of characters, given above, may amuse themselves by debating the identity of this Essex County specimen, and I should be interested to learn the reactions of other students of the genus. While it could be maintained that this specimen might be *E. difficilis*, there are excellent reasons why it should never be the basis of an accidental record of a western species in Massachusetts. The bird is abnormal in three respects, (1) the date of its occurrence is six weeks beyond the normal, (2) the delayed state of its plumage, (3) it is a runt in size, below the known minimum for *both* species involved in all the essential measurements. It is true that the abnormal date favors the western *E. difficilis*, as casual eastern records of western species are usually on dates much later than their normal departure dates in the west. Well known illustrations are the late fall and early winter records of the Arkansas Kingbird and Louisiana Tanager along the Atlantic seaboard. But I trust that all will agree that in two such critical species, where the relative rather than the absolute differences in characters can be so clearly demonstrated, an accidental record of a Western Flycatcher should be based only on a specimen that exhibits *all* the diagnostic characters. It should have the outer primary shorter than the fifth, its tail and bill should exceed the maximum for *flaviventris*, and it should be an adult with the color-characters clearly developed. Our Essex County specimen, therefore, should never be recorded as a Western Flycatcher. If it had been shot in the Rocky Mountain region it would have been called a Western Flycatcher, and should never have been recorded as a Yellow-bellied Flycatcher. The specimen, therefore, does not validate the record in this case, which points a moral and adorns a tale for those Massachusetts observers who like sight records of these little Flycatchers, and who are happily persuaded that certain birds "must have been" Acadian Flycatchers, a species which does not even possess the structural characters so useful in separating most specimens of Western and Yellow-bellied.

A NEW BIRD FOR ESSEX COUNTY

The latest A. O. U. Check List has officially adopted Ridgway's and others' treatment of Nelson's Downy Woodpecker (*Dryobates pubescens nelsoni* Oberholser), a high northern subspecies which ranges south in winter to the United States border. It is a larger bird than our Downy Woodpecker, slightly purer white below, with the black bars on the outer rectrices narrower or less numerous, the lower bar often obsolete. These differences render about ninety percent of the specimens definitely identifiable.

In the Jeffries Collection there is a typical female of *nelsoni* with obsolete tail bars and a wing measuring 99.8 millimeters or well beyond the maximum for breeding Massachusetts birds. This female *nelsoni* was taken at Lynnfield December 28, 1875, and consequently furnishes Essex County with a definite record of this race.

As a matter of fact the race is probably of occasional if not regular occurrence in Massachusetts in winter. The Museum of Comparative Zoology has no less than sixteen specimens from Cambridge, Waverly, Concord and Framingham, and several from Upton, Maine, all originally determined by Messrs. Bangs and Peters. I do not doubt that if winter specimens of the Downy Woodpecker from Essex County are measured and carefully compared with a breeding series of *nelsoni*, other records for this well marked form will be obtained.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS OF THE RARER REDPOLLS

While looking for possible Essex County records of subspecies not recognized at the time the specimens were collected, I was pleased to discover two Greater Redpolls (*Acanthis linaria rostrata*). One, a male, was shot December 14, 1878, at Swampscott, and the other, also a male, was taken March 15, 1879, at Marblehead Neck. Both dates happen to be extremes for this form, for which there are now at least four definite County records.

The history of this bird in Essex County is an interesting reversal of the usual progress of events. Ordinarily the lapse of time and the increase of competent observers tends to reduce the supposed rarity of a bird fifty years ago. As regards the Greater

Redpoll as a winter visitor to northeastern Massachusetts, we now know that it is really excessively rare and irregular. The facts are that it is known to have occurred in only four winters, notable for the abundance of redpolls,—1878, 1883, 1900 and 1907. In 1883, Mr. Brewster took 13 specimens at Revere in two hours, and two young collectors secured 34 specimens at Nantasket by shooting at random into a large flock. It is little wonder, then, that the ornithologists of that generation, with series before them taken in 1883 and other specimens taken only 5 years previously, were not impressed with the rarity of the Greater Redpoll. Fifty years later however, the average of occurrence has proved very different.

Of even greater interest is another male Redpoll shot at Swampscott on November 28, 1878. This specimen fulfills every requirement of Holboell's Redpoll, as treated by Ridgway, Hartert, and the A. O. U. Check List. It is a fairly large bird (wing 76.6 mm.), with a long bill as in the Greater Redpoll (culmen 10.0 mm.), but slender both in width and depth like the Common Redpoll, strikingly different from the relatively thick, heavy bill of the Greater Redpoll. In addition this particular specimen lacks the darker coloration above of the Greater Redpoll. As such, therefore, this bird is the second record for Essex County.

On the other hand I wish to state my conviction that there is really no such thing as Holboell's Redpoll in the New World. This name is based on Old World specimens with enormously long, slender bills (up to 12 mm. long), where the average length in series is greater than in Greater Redpolls. There is here a strikingly distinct subspecies, but its breeding range still remains to be completely worked out. Too many of the specimens are winter migrants. The New World birds called Holboell's Redpoll by American authors constitute an intermediate series between Common and Greater Redpolls, and could be described should they prove to have a definite breeding area, which would have to be in arctic America east of Hudson's Bay. I entirely agree with Austin (Birds of Newfoundland Labrador) in not supporting Salomonsen's treatment of New World material as set forth in his monograph of the Redpolls. This author (1928) proposed *Acanthis linaria fuscescens* (Coues) as an "intermediate" New World

race, but the name was based on Labrador specimens, Salomonsen saw only Labrador specimens, and Austin is certainly correct in regarding *fuscescens* Coues as a pure synonym of typical *linaria*. I mention this to show that the name *fuscescens* cannot be used for New World "Holboell's" Redpolls.

These details are given so that this Essex County specimen will not be lost sight of in the future, as some nomenclatural change is certain. For the time being students of New England birds can call it a Holboell's Redpoll, and be perfectly consistent. I agree absolutely with my colleague Mr. J. L. Peters that the Museum of Comparative Zoology would catalogue this specimen provisionally as "nearer *rostrata*." No matter what happens, therefore, this Essex County specimen will always furnish a record of interest. No probable changes in our understanding and naming of Redpolls will ever make it a Common Redpoll.



BIRDS SEEN IN FOUR TRANS ATLANTIC VOYAGES

• CHARLES W. TOWNSEND

Birds seen on ocean voyages are always of interest and worth recording. I have previously published an account of the birds seen in a transatlantic voyage in July, 1927¹. In the following paper I have recorded my experience with birds in four transatlantic voyages.

From May 3 to 8, inclusive, 1930, I crossed from New York to Gibraltar on my way to Naples, passing close to the Azores. Leaving New York shortly after midnight on May 2, I saw the next morning a single Herring Gull up to about two hundred miles from the city. After this there appeared to be a complete absence of birds during the voyage until we reached the neighborhood of the Azores Islands on May 7, when I saw several Cory's Shearwaters and one bird that I believe was a Godman's or Allied Shearwater, *Puffinus assimilis baroli*, as well as a number of Lesser Black-backed Gulls probably of the sub-species *atlantis*, and a few Yellow-legged Herring Gulls. As we approached Gibraltar on May 10, I saw a few Gannets, while Lesser Black-backed Gulls and Yellow-legged Herring Gulls became common.

On the return voyage in 1930 from August 2 to 10 inclusive from Liverpool to Boston, there was an abundance of Black-headed and Herring Gulls and a few Great Black-backed Gulls in Liverpool Harbor. On August 3, off the southern coast of Ireland, these gulls, with the addition of the Lesser Black-back were common, and there were also twelve Gannets, a few Cormorants, Shags and Manx Shearwaters. That same day, until nearly out of sight of land, Herring Gulls, Kittiwakes, Greater and Lesser Black-backs and two Greater Shearwaters were seen. On August 4, two Northern Skuas were seen and three on the 5th, on which day 30 Manx Shearwaters and a few Greater Shearwaters appeared, but no gulls. After that no birds were seen until August 10 when we entered Boston Harbor. Here were Herring and Laughing Gulls and Common Terns.

On November 25, 1931, in a voyage to Havre on my way to

1 Bulletin Northeastern Bird-Banding Association, vol. IV, 1928, pp. 6-9.

Africa, I left New York Harbor, where Herring Gulls were abundant. Six or eight followed the ship all the next day, and three on the 27th. On the 28th one was seen for an hour. A Tree Sparrow was found aboard the ship on November 26. No birds were observed November 29 and 30, but four Kittiwakes appeared on December 1, and on the following day, as we approached the Spanish coast, Herring Gulls and Lesser Black-backed Gulls appeared.

Returning, I left Liverpool on May 14, 1932, and on the next day along the southern coast of Ireland, found Herring Gulls abundant, a moderate number of Lesser Black-backs and one Greater Black-back; also one Cormorant and two Gannets. The Gulls followed the vessel in diminishing numbers during the afternoon, but we left them behind as the land disappeared. The next day three Atlantic Fulmars were to be seen, on the 18th, one Sooty Shearwater, and on the 20th, twelve Fulmars. On the 22d we entered Boston Harbor and were greeted by many Herring Gulls and a few Laughing Gulls. Two Double-crested Cormorants flew over us bound north.

Although I looked carefully for Wilson's Petrels, I saw none on any of these four voyages, while in the voyage of July 13 to 23, 1927, previously reported, they were seen every day from the second day on leaving the Irish coast until the entrance of Boston Harbor. However, as they are recorded off the coast of Massachusetts only from the last of May to the last of September, they were perhaps to be expected only on the second of the four voyages reported here.

All gulls appear to be rare beyond sight of land except the Kittiwake which has been seen across the entire Atlantic. Whether the same birds follow or new ones are seen daily is not known. It might be possible to spray the birds with a dye, or, at a greater distance, to shoot a soft capsule of dye at them, in order to mark them for identification. Passengers who report that gulls followed their ship all the way across, may have seen Kittiwakes and probably confused Fulmars with gulls. In fact I have had Fulmars pointed out to me as "sea gulls."

IPSWICH RIVER BIRD TRIP

RALPH LAWSON

The twenty-sixth annual trip was made on May 21 and 22. One hundred and two species were observed.

The river was very low, due to a dry, warm spring, but the foliage had been held in check by a succession of cold easterly winds and was about normally advanced.

Saturday the 21st was clear and warm in the morning but the wind began to blow before noon and the afternoon was cool and cloudy with a light shower before sunset. Sunday was fine and clear with a north-west wind and a hot sun.

Catbirds and Towhees were very numerous and migrant warblers were very scarce. A new species for the Trips was a male Mallard which was seen leading a flock of Black Ducks. There was a second record of the Barred Owl and also a second record of the Canada Goose, a pair of which got out of the small pond near Great Neck and flew to the north. They were probably two of the many stragglers seen along our coast throughout the spring because of the lack of eel-grass and their resultant weakened condition. Although there had been a heavy flight of shore-birds just previous to the Trip, very few were seen. An interesting and pretty sight was that of a pair of Redstarts which were building a nest directly above our camp at "The Pines."

Because of low water canoes were taken at the Bruley-Kimball camp instead of at the "Paper Mills," but the Saturday morning party walked to our usual starting point and back to the camp, and from there on the normal procedure was followed.

It was remarkable that no Parula Warbler was reported and most of the party missed the Marsh Wrens which were far below normal in numbers.

The 1932 list follows:

Common Loon	Common Canada Goose
Great Blue Heron	Common Mallard
Eastern Green Heron	Common Black Duck
Black-crowned Night Heron	Wood Duck
American Bittern	Sharp-shinned Hawk

Northern Red-shouldered Hawk	Barn Swallow
Broad-winged Hawk	Northern Cliff Swallow
Marsh Hawk	Northern Blue Jay
Eastern Sparrow Hawk	Eastern Crow
Eastern Ruffed Grouse	Black-capped Chickadee
Ring-necked Pheasant	Prairie Marsh Wren
Virginia Rail	Short-billed Marsh Wren
Sora	Catbird
Semipalmated Plover	Brown Thrasher
Killdeer	Myrtle Warbler
Spotted Sandpiper	Eastern Robin
Eastern Solitary Sandpiper	Wood Thrush
Greater Yellow-legs	Eastern Hermit Thrush
Least Sandpiper	Veery
Semipalmated Sandpiper	Eastern Bluebird
Great Black-backed Gull	Cedar Waxwing
Herring Gull	Starling
Common Tern	Blue-headed Vireo
Eastern Mourning Dove	Red-eyed Vireo
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	Black and White Warbler
Black-billed Cuckoo	Golden-winged Warbler
Northern Barred Owl	Nashville Warbler
Eastern Whip-poor-will	Eastern Yellow Warbler
Eastern Nighthawk	Magnolia Warbler
Chimney Swift	Black-throated Green Warbler
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	Blackburnian Warbler
Eastern Belted Kingfisher	Chestnut-sided Warbler
Northern Flicker	Black-poll Warbler
Eastern Hairy Woodpecker	Northern Pine Warbler
Northern Downy Woodpecker	Northern Prairie Warbler
Eastern Kingbird	Ovenbird
Northern Crested Flycatcher	Northern Water-Thrush
Eastern Phoebe	Northern Yellow-throat
Least Flycatcher	Wilson's Warbler
Prairie Horned Lark	Canada Warbler
Tree Swallow	American Redstart
Bank Swallow	English Sparrow

Bobolink	Pine Siskin
Eastern Meadowlark	Eastern Goldfinch
Eastern Redwing	Red-eyed Towhee
Baltimore Oriole	Eastern Savannah Sparrow
Bronzed Grackle	Eastern Vesper Sparrow
Eastern Cowbird	Eastern Chipping Sparrow
Scarlet Tanager	Eastern Field Sparrow
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	Swamp Sparrow
Eastern Purple Finch	Eastern Song Sparrow

NOTE: Several additional species were reported but as the identifications could not be adequately confirmed they are not listed here.



THE SHOOTING SEASON OF 1932 IN ESSEX COUNTY

EDWARD BABSON

The 1932 shooting season was, on the whole, a satisfactory one for the devotees of the different kinds of hunting with gun and dog. The heavy rains that occurred so often during that period in no way served to dampen the ardor of pursuit, but must have contributed to a greatly reduced bag of pheasants and other game. Pheasant hunters averred that this bird had adopted an amphibious mode of existence and could not be found in its customary haunts.

Both Pheasants and "Partridge" had a good breeding season in 1932. There was a good stock of Pheasants in our covers, aggregated by a distribution of propagated young pheasants prior to the shooting season that was without precedent in this state. For the first time in a good many years it was allowable to take hen Pheasants, a thing that I have long advocated because I felt that it was wrong to upset the balance of nature in any species of game, and because it would place the law-abiding sportsman where he would have an equal chance with the all too numerous unscrupulous poachers who have always shot them. I noticed that there were fewer hen Pheasants taken than I expected.

"Partridge" were reported scarce by hunters during the shooting season. More were taken than should have been, considering their present status in this County; although I know of several "Partridge" hunters who refrained from hunting them this season because of their continued scarcity. I believe that they should be protected for a number of years in this County.

"Quail" are becoming more generally distributed throughout the County than heretofore, and may be said to have had a good breeding season. The mildness of the weather for the winter of 1932-1933 up to the present time would seem to indicate that these "Quail" will come through this winter in good condition for the next breeding season. It will be quite a few years before they become so established that "Quail" shooting will be sanctioned.

The wild-rice fields near the Artichoke and Indian Rivers, West Newbury, and the Powow River, Amesbury, contained a

great many rail this fall, but they were mostly gone by the time the season opened on them. Nevertheless, some good Sora rail shooting was had here at that. "Jacksnipe" shooting was below the average everywhere about my district this year. I believe that this was due to the abundance of water in low places everywhere, which gave them a more general distribution.

Woodcock shooting was reported poor. There were few Woodcock in this vicinity during either the spring or fall flights. In three different covers in Newburyport and West Newbury where Woodcock have bred regularly each year it was reported that no breeding Woodcock were seen there last season.

Some excellent duck shooting was had hereabouts during the earlier part of the season owing to the continuance of easterly storms and gales; but it did not take the ducks long to become educated to live decoys and gunners, and the later ducks were pronounced impossible by gunners who know how it should be done, and yet couldn't be done on these ducks. Most of the ducks seen and taken were Black Ducks, but there were also more Mallards, Pintails, Gadwalls and Baldpates than usual. Blue-winged Teal were reported scarce, while the Green-winged Teal were fairly common.

In spite of the two weeks earlier opening of the duck-shooting season the coot (scoter) shooter found most of the flight passed by October 17th and the weather and water too rough for shooting outside after that. In fact there were periods of over a week when it would have been impossible to launch a dory from the beach or get out across the bars; whereas, if this could have been accomplished some shooting could have been had in deeper and smoother water further off shore.

I saw Canada Geese in flight on the opening day of this year's season. During the northeasterly gales that followed a few days later, and continued frequently throughout the fall, many Geese and Brant were seen and taken locally by gunners. The kill of both Geese and Brant has never before been equalled locally. Over one hundred and fifty Geese and fifty Brant were taken hereabouts. Scattering Brant were seen almost daily in Newburyport Harbor up until December 17th, when smelt-

fishermen who were digging worms for bait in Plum Island Basin saw a flock of nine Brant feeding there. I believe that this is the latest, date for Brant ever known of hereabouts.

American Coot were also very plentiful until quite late this year, and quite a few Red-heads, Ruddy Ducks and Buffle-heads have been noted somewhat earlier.

Quite a number of Black Ducks bred in this locality, but this could not be said of the Wood Ducks, although they were more common during migration.

There is no longer any doubt in my mind regarding the increase in Upland Plover breeding locally each year. The increase is not great, to be sure, but it is improving each season. On July 5th Charles A. Safford, Keeper of the Anne Brown Sanctuary, Plum Island, and I saw four pair of Upland Plover in the pasture east of Pike's Bridge on the Artichoke River, West Newbury. We also discovered one of their nests that had hatched out and the young gone off. There were nesting Upland Plover in pastures near Kent's Island, Newbury, Clay Lane, Rowley, Break Hill, West Newbury, and Bare Hill, Groveland.

Killdeer Plover were common, and seem to have bred well. The Piping Plover bred on Plum Island and Salisbury Beaches in about their usual numbers. "Winter" and "Summer" Yellowlegs seem to be more numerous on each succeeding flight, and the same is true of Black-breasted and Golden Plover. I noted more Hudsonian Curlews, Willets and Dowitchers than ever before this fall. I also saw a number of Hudsonian Godwits.

On the afternoon of November 16th, 1932, nine Whistling Swans appeared in Newburyport Harbor, where a novice gunner promptly sculled upon and shot at them, two being wounded. One of these wounded Swans was killed by Mr. Charles H. Richardson, Jr., of Newbury, on a permit, and turned over to the Boston Society of Natural History. The other Swan was captured alive at Plum Bush Downs on November 25th by my direction, and I took it to the Spot Pond Zoo, in Stoneham, where I hear that it is doing nicely. Three of these Swans were in the ashy-gray immature plumage, all the others having the adult plumage of white.

ANNOTATED LIST OF BIRDS OBSERVED DURING 1932

S. G. EMILIO, RECORDER PRO TEM

There has been a gratifying maintenance of activity afield during the year and as large a percentage of the membership has contributed to the List as at any time in the past. The List itself is quite the longest we have ever recorded. Furthermore it contains an unusually large number of extensions to the previously recorded periods of occurrence of various species in this County.

The weather, which is so often a controlling factor ornithologically, may be summarized for record as follows: January continued the unseasonable mildness of December, 1931, with a maximum temperature of 69° on the 14th, and an average of nearly 9° above normal. Fresh-water ponds were practically ice-free all the month. February was more nearly normal on the average but passed without a severe cold spell and precipitation continued sub-normal. March certainly seemed to be the coldest month of the winter, though averaging nearly normal. There was no real warm weather until the 26th, but with this warmth came a tremendous wave of delayed avian migrants. April was normal in temperature but very dry and warm waves were almost entirely missing. May also was very dry, unusually warm and somewhat lacking in the pronounced variations in temperature which seem to cause waves of migration and a temporary abundance of birds. June, however, had some very cool weather which averaged with warm waves to produce about a normal temperature for the month. Precipitation continued sub-normal. And in July, too, the lack of rain was notable and the month was hot. August also was decidedly above normal in heat and for the first time the rainfall reached normal proportions. In September the precipitation far exceeded normal proportions and in October more than doubled the expected fall, amounting to over 7 inches. Both these months were unusually warm and there was no frost worthy of the name until mid-October. Right up to the end of this month the flight, which began in late August, continued in unusual volume. For a little while in November birds were noticeably common and then the scarcity, characteristic of most

of the year, again prevailed. A severe cold snap near the end of the month brought the average temperature about to normal. December also brought some extremes of temperature. It was astonishingly mild on the 7th, and very wintry ten days later. Precipitation again fell below the usual figure but the temperature averaged above normal and the year as a whole was also a few degrees warmer than the average.

In the following list it is obvious that no attempt has been made to comment on every species. Dates without particular significance stand alone. When, however, a new extreme date for the County is recorded or when a date used in the List has been reported by some one not a member of the Club, the record has been given in full.

Common Loon. May 25; August 17, probably a summering bird; September 29.

Red-throated Loon. May 15; October 23. Unusually common in the fall.

Holboell's Grebe. May 8; October 9, Marblehead, Walcott. Very few observed during the winter and spring.

Horned Grebe. May 4; October 12.

Pied-billed Grebe. March 13, Ipswich River, F. H. Allen, to November 6. Two were seen August 27 in West Newbury and were doubtless summering.

Sooty Shearwater. Mr. Thorwald Ross reported this species which he observed off Cape Ann on May 28.

Wilson's Petrel. July 14, off Cape Ann, Griscom and Walcott.

Gannet. March 14, Nahant Beach, Dickson, (this is a most unusual time and place for this bird whose presence may perhaps be explained by injury or stress of weather,—it is by far our earliest spring date) to June 21, Ipswich, Dr. Townsend, two birds, (and this is by far our latest spring date.) September 8 to November 25.

European Cormorant. April 27, off Marblehead, Stubbs and Emilio, fifty birds; October 12.

Double-crested Cormorant. April 25 to June 14; July 14, Rockport, one immature probably summering; August 31, migrating flock of 25, to November 11.

Great Blue Heron. March 23, Newburyport, Babson, to May 21; August 2 to November 13.

American Egret. May 15, Plum Island. September 1 to September 3, T. Barbour, probably the same bird both dates, on the Rowley marshes.

Little Blue Heron. August 17, Newburyport, Emilio and Preston saw an adult a-wing at some distance.

Eastern Green Heron. May 9 to October 2.

Black-crowned Night Heron. March 27 to November 14 in some numbers, and at least one bird remained at Ipswich to the end of the year.

Yellow-crowned Night Heron. May 15, Plum Island, Griscom, Emilio, *et al.* In Black-crown colony.

American Bittern. April 10 to November 11.

Whistling Swan. March 12 to March 23, four birds seen at Newburyport by Babson and others were presumably of this species. November 16 two were shot at and injured. One of these eventually reached the Boston Society of Natural History. There were nine in the flock.

In the spring there was reported a marked movement, as far north at least as southern New England, of the Mute Swan, an imported species that has become feral. An individual was seen by Emilio in Salem Harbor but it may well have escaped from confinement nearby. And there was an equally marked movement northward along the New England coast of the native Whistling Swan.

Common Canada Goose. Winter records:—four birds late January, Lynn harbor, Dickson; February 4, Rowley, Wilkinson; February 17 and 19, Lynn, one bird. March 13, Newburyport, 60 birds (migrants) to May 22, Ipswich, 2 birds. October 19 to end of the year.

American Brant. March 27; October 18 to November 11.

Common Mallard. January 15, Merrimac River at West Newbury, Griscom and Emilio, 5 birds. A lone drake seen March 16 at Newburyport was probably also a wintering bird. Five seen March 27 again at West Newbury may have been migrants or the same wintering group observed in January. Until August 9 none were reported. On that date one was seen by Griscom and Emilio at the Artichoke basin, West Newbury, with some 25 Black Ducks. This is very early for a migrant and it is questionable if it was a wholly wild bird. September 19 to the end of the year,—still present in Newburyport harbor.

Red-legged Black Duck. May 8; September 29.

Common Black Duck. Resident as a species.

Gadwall. January 15, Merrimac River at West Newbury, Griscom, one bird. The presence of this and other fresh-water ducks at previously unrecorded winter dates is explained partly by the extraordinarily mild season. A single bird, perhaps the same one,—was seen in the Newburyport region on March 27 and May 8. On the latter date it appeared in full male plumage and was seen by Griscom, Emilio and others. These winter and spring dates for this species are unprecedented. September 29, West Newbury, Griscom and Emilio, 3 birds, to October 12.

Baldpate. March 27; September 18 to November 6.

American Pintail. Wintered,—repeatedly seen in the Newburyport region from January 15 to May 8; August 31 to end of the year.

Green-winged Teal. March 27 to May 8, Newburyport region, Griscom *et al.*; August 31 to November 27.

Blue-winged Teal. March 27 to April 13; August 21 to October 29, West Newbury, F. H. Allen.

Shoveller. January 9, Rowley, Wilkinson, immature male, specimen secured. September 18 to October 12.

Wood Duck. A wild drake frequented a small pond in Manchester with domesticated water-fowl from April 1931 to and

including February 1932. Stubbs and Emilio last saw the bird February 24. March 30 to October 22.

Redhead. About March 25, three birds, to March 27; October 9, Newburyport, one drake seen in salt water with Greater Scaup.

Ring-necked Duck. Another wintering fresh-water duck.—January 15, West Newbury, Griscom and Emilio, also March 27, Griscom *et al.*; November 11.

Greater Scaup. April 13; September 29. “Blue-bill cove” of Lynn harbor has now been filled in.

Lesser Scaup. October 9 to December 14, bird shot by Beckford.

American Golden-eye. May 30; October 30, rather uncommon.

Barrow's Golden-eye. The only definite record is of an immature male seen at Lynn, April 21, by Emilio and Lawson. Several females were reported from the same place in December.

Buffle-head. May 8; October 29.

Old Squaw. May 15; October 23. Rather uncommon this year.

Eastern Harlequin Duck. December 26, off Rockport, two birds seen by Griscom and party on the Christmas census.

American Eider. February 22, at the Salvages, off Rockport, 4 drakes; December 26, same place, 100 or more with, perhaps, 40% adult males.

King Eider. December 26, the Salvages, off Rockport, one male seen by Griscom, Walcott *et al.*, with American Eiders. There are very few records of this bird for the County.

White-winged Scoter. May 25; August 9, three summering birds off Plum Island, Ipswich; August 31, migrant birds appeared.

Surf Scoter. May 8; July 14, summering off Rockport; September 18, migrant birds observed.

American Scoter. May 25; September 29. By far the least common scoter.

Ruddy Duck. October 9 to October 30.

Hooded Merganser. October 9 to November 16. Unusually numerous.

American Merganser. April 21; November 30. Five were seen at Newburyport, January 15, and one February 22.

Red-breasted Merganser. May 15; September 29.

Eastern Goshawk. December 11, Topsfield.

Sharp-shinned Hawk. Resident as a species. More frequently reported during the fall months of 1932.

Cooper's Hawk. Very few observed,—July 6 to September 11.

Eastern Red-tailed Hawk. Several reports this year. March 13; November 11. No recent summer records.

Northern Red-shouldered Hawk. Resident but decidedly rare in winter. January 17, Essex, Stubbs and Emilio, one.

Broad-winged Hawk. May 21 to October 16.

American Rough-legged Hawk. January 17; October 14. Very few reports.

Bald Eagle sub-sp. Early February, Plum Island, Ipswich, Wilkinson.

Marsh Hawk. February 22, Rockport, a casual winter date; March 27 to October 30, and December 26, Ipswich, Lawson *et al.*

Osprey. April 16 to October 12, and November 5, Peabody, M. E. Kelley, two.

Duck Hawk. May 25; September 8 to December 4, C. E. Clarke and G. L. Perry. A decidedly scarce bird.

Eastern Pigeon Hawk. September 8 to November 21, and December 4, Clarke and Perry.

Eastern Sparrow Hawk. Resident.

Eastern Ruffed Grouse. Permanent resident.

Bob White sub-sps. Permanent resident. "Quail" reared from New England stock, and probably also from other sections, have been put out and have survived the recent winters.

Ring-necked Pheasant. Permanent resident.

Virginia Rail. May 5 to September 19.

Sora Rail. May 5 to October 12.

Yellow Rail. May 15, heard at Lynnfield by S. A. Eliot, Jr.

- Purple Gallinule. March 30, Lynn, bird captured alive but died, and the specimen is preserved by the Boston Society of Natural History. This was obviously a stray, possibly brought north by one of the tropical storms which move up the coast.
- Florida Gallinule. September 19 to October 12, Clarke and Perry.
- American Coot. February 10, Newburyport, Babson. This date is unprecedented hereabouts according to our records, and is another indication of the very mild winter experienced. October 1 to November 23.
- Piping Plover. April 19 and June 15 are the limiting dates reported by Club members.
- Semipalmated Plover. May 15 to June 8; July 17 to October 12, and November 11, Nahant, Griscom *et al.*
- Wilson's Plover. May 15, Nahant beach. S. A. Eliot, Jr. detected this bird in a flock of Semipalmated Plovers. Its presence and identity were at once confirmed by a group of ten observers including Griscom, Lawson and Emilio of this Club. The somewhat larger size, very much larger bill and generally lighter coloration were very evident both while the bird was a-wing and on the sand. It was watched for many minutes by the whole party. There is but one other record for the County.
- Killdeer. March 16 to November 13, Ipswich, Emilio, C. P. Preston and J. H. Conkey, three birds.
- American Golden Plover. August 16 to October 12. Rare this year.
- Black-bellied Plover. May 18 to June 15, Newburyport, Stubbs and Emilio, four birds; July 7, Ipswich, Dr. Townsend, possibly a migrant but probably a summer casual. August 9 to November 13.
- Ruddy Turnstone. May 25; August 17 to September 12.
- American Woodcock. February 8, Hamilton, Wilkinson. This is probably a casual winter occurrence and not an early migrant. March 25 to October 22. If there was a November flight our observers did not report it.

Wilson's Snipe. March 30 to May 8; August 9 to October 9, and December 4, Fay Est. and Hall's Brook, Lynn, Emilio, two.

Hudsonian Curlew. July 6 to September 19.

Upland Plover. May 8 to September 2. Reported mainly from the Newburyport region.

Spotted Sandpiper. May 8 to October 1.

Eastern Solitary Sandpiper. May 5 to May 21; July 14 to September 21.

Eastern Willet. August 9 to September 11. On the latter date there were two at Plum Island in Newburyport, seen by Emilio. A rare bird here.

Greater Yellow-legs. April 18 to June 8; July 6, Ipswich, Stubbs and Emilio, one, to November 11.

Lesser Yellow-legs. Another utterly unprecedented occurrence hereabouts is that of a "Summer" Yellow-legs at Newburyport from January 13 to March 11. This bird was seen repeatedly along the Joppa shore by several people including Babson and C. H. Richardson, Jr. On April 6 at the Connor's farm, Danvers, Stubbs and Emilio saw the same (probably) or another bird of this species in close proximity to a Killdeer, and on April 18, somewhat nearer Newburyport, G. E. Benson also saw a bird of this species but not knowing of its prior occurrence was quite unwilling to believe his eyes. The April dates as well as the winter ones are quite unprecedented. May 8 to May 21, also June 30, when Stubbs and Emilio found one at Clark's pond, Ipswich; July 14 to October 1.

American Knot. August 22 to November 13. On the latter date Conkey and party saw six in Ipswich at the mouth of the Essex river.

Purple Sandpiper. April 27; November 5.

Pectoral Sandpiper. May 15; August 9 to October 23.

White-rumped Sandpiper. May 25; July 6, Ipswich, Stubbs and Emilio, one, to November 11.

Baird's Sandpiper. August 27 to September 9.

Least Sandpiper. May 8 to May 25; July 6 to August 27.

Red-backed Sandpiper. October 1 to November 27, Plum Island, Griscom, 10 birds.

Eastern Dowitcher. May 4 to May 25; July 6 to September 21.

Long-billed Dowitcher. August 31, Newburyport, Griscom.

Stilt Sandpiper. July 31 to October 1. Rather unusually common.

Semipalmated Sandpiper. May 8 to June 14; July 6 to November 3, Lynn, Emilio, one.

Western Sandpiper. August 27 to October 9, Lynn, Griscom *et al.* This species is not particularly easy to identify but when (as on October 9, for instance) it is subjected to long and careful scrutiny, by a group of experienced men armed with powerful binoculars and telescopes, there is little chance of error in identification.

Hudsonian Godwit. November 16, Newburyport, a bird was killed by a gunner and came into the possession of a Club member; the specimen was preserved. This is an extraordinarily late date and the only definite record we have for the year. Babson reports seeing the species earlier in the fall.

Sanderling. May 15 to May 25; July, 7 to December 7, and December 30, Lynn beach, Lawrence Kilham, one bird.

Red Phalarope. November 10, Nahant, Morley and Emilio, about a dozen birds. The severe easterly storm of the 9th and 10th forced these birds shorewards. Emilio saw four in the calm water of the windward side of Lynn harbor which were so fearless they came within twenty-five feet of the observer.

Northern Phalarope. May 28, off Cape Ann, Thorwald Ross. This is the second pelagic species we are indebted to Mr. Ross for recording.

Parasitic Jaeger. August 13, Plum Island, Ipswich, Conkey, four.

Glaucous Gull. July 14, off Rockport, Griscom and Walcott, one yearling bird and apparently the only record for the year.

Iceland Gull. April 7; November 11.

Great Black-backed Gull. Resident. There were upwards of 200 adults at Rockport on November 11 following a severe easterly storm.

American Herring Gull. Resident. Abundant.

Ring-billed Gull. January 3 to June 15; July 14 to October 9. Somewhat more common than usual during the spring.

Laughing Gull. April 30 to September 19.

Bonaparte's Gull. January 3 to June 15; July 14 to end of the year in numbers.

Atlantic Kittiwake. March 16; November 11.

Forster's Tern. November 4 and 5, Newburyport.

As recorded in "The Auk", January, 1933, this tern was found by Mr. F. H. Allen and Dr. W. M. Tyler. The following day Griscom, Dickson and Emilio of the Club found at the same place,—the mouth of the Merrimac river,—an immature Forster's Tern and Griscom and R. J. Eaton also saw an adult. The characteristic buffy margins of the feathers of the upper-parts of the immature bird were most clearly seen. The date seems late but is in line with recent occurrences of this bird to the southward.

Common Tern. May 15 to September 19, and November 5 and 6, Newburyport. On the latter date an immature example was studied at leisure by Emilio and the blackish scapulars particularly noted.

Arctic Tern. July 14 to August 27. On the former date Griscom and Walcott observed several pairs apparently breeding on Milk Island, off Rockport.

Roseate Tern. May 15 to May 25; July 7 to August 27.

Caspian Tern. September 12, Ipswich, Dr. Townsend, three birds.

Black Tern. August 27, West Newbury, Griscom and Emilio, one.

Razor-billed Auk. February 17 a specimen was given to Mr. Stubbs; December 24, Marblehead, Griscom *et al.*

Brünnich's Murre. March 5 and May 15, Plum Island dunes, a bird several hundred yards from water but alive, banded by S. A. Eliot, Jr. Not reported again until December 24.

Dovekie. February 22; November 9. On November 9 and 10 great numbers were blown inland by a severe easterly storm. Fifty were reported from Wenham lake and every body of fresh-water hereabouts seemed to have at least a few. Many were found on the streets, roads, fields and even in the woods. Wolfe estimated from the number reported to him from a limited area, that in Boxford township alone 500 must have perished.

Black Guillemot. February 22; November 27. Not at all common near shore this year.

Rock Dove. The fecundity of these birds is so great that the ill-advised attempts of kind-hearted people to relieve their apparent misery by feeding them only results in a greater number being reared to reach the verge of starvation. This is equally true of those other imported pests, the English Sparrows.

Eastern Mourning Dove. February 10 and 11, Boxford, Moulton. March 20, Boxford, Allen, to November 6, and December 31, Wenham, Phillips, two.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo. May 21 to October 2. Rare. One bird, perhaps the same, was seen at the Fay Estate, Lynn on September 25 and October 2 by Emilio and others.

Black-billed Cuckoo. May 11 to October 12. On October 9 and again on October 12 a single bird was seen at Nahant, identified by Griscom on the latter date.

Eastern Screech Owl. Permanent resident. One was frequently observed late in the year in a tree beside the Newburyport Turnpike, a heavily travelled traffic artery.

Great Horned Owl. Permanent resident in the wilder districts. Frequently heard from late September on.

Snowy Owl. One bird was repeatedly seen at Newburyport until March 27 and is reported to have stayed there two weeks more.

Barred Owl. Permanent resident. Less frequently reported than the Horned. On September 26 Griscom succeeded in calling two birds, with somewhat different voices, and presumably

a pair, to within 20 yards of a group of about ten men at Crooked Pond. The ensuing "conversation" or "exchange of compliments" between Griscom and the owls was intensely interesting and thoroughly enjoyed.

Short-eared Owl. March 11; November 13. Very few observed.

Saw-whet Owl. This bird also was heard, but no one succeeded in seeing it, on the visit to the Barred Owls on September 26. On subsequent visits to the region it also was heard. While its status seems to be that of a winter visitant it is so difficult to detect that it might well be a summer resident which has escaped observation. The early extreme fall date of September 7, 1919, suggests the possibility.

Eastern Whip-poor-will. May 8 to September 5.

Eastern Nighthawk. May 18 to August 31.

Chimney Swift. May 5 to September 5. The bulk of these birds, in fact all, left unusually early, very few being seen after August 25.

Ruby-throated Humming-bird. May 21 to October 1, Swampscott, Morley. October 1 is not a new late date but all October dates seem so extraordinary that the record is given in full.

Eastern Belted Kingfisher. Observed in Danvers every month of the year but it occurred more commonly between March 27 and November 13.

Northern Flicker. Also resident as a species but much more common from early April through October.

Northern Pileated Woodpecker. The bird discovered in Boxford by Lockwood in December 1931 was occasionally seen or heard until March 20, Perry and Conkey. Indefinite reports of the occurrence of the species elsewhere in the County during the year have come to our attention but they are not satisfactory for record or publication.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker. April 10 to April 24; September 30 to October 24.

Eastern Hairy Woodpecker. Permanent resident,—perhaps a little more common than for several years.

Northern Downy Woodpecker. Permanent resident. In mid-April, however, Lawson saw a group of over twenty which certainly indicates migratory movement.

Eastern Kingbird. May 4 to September 11. Like the Swifts, the very great majority of these birds left early and very few were observed after August 27 when the bushes in the Plum Island dunes contained hundreds.

Northern Crested Flycatcher. May 11 to June 23. By one of those unaccountable lapses none were reported subsequent to June 23.

Eastern Phoebe. March 26 to October 29, Lynn, W. P. Stoddard.

Alder Flycatcher. May 25 to June 14. Another species which often, but not always, breeds here and was sadly neglected after mid-June.

Least Flycatcher. May 4 to August 27. On the latter date a specimen, now in the Peabody Museum of Salem, was taken in West Newbury. On September 12 at Nahant, Emilio saw a bird he thought to be this species and on *October* 16, also at Nahant, Moulton and Dickson saw a bird which they are convinced was a "Chebec". It is most difficult to identify silent members of this genus in the field and probably all such September and certainly all such October sight records should not be accepted.

Eastern Wood Pewee. May 19 to September 19.

Northern Horned Lark. March 30 ; September 29.

Prairie Horned Lark. March 27 to November 10.

Tree Swallow. March 26 to October 1. On the latter date at East Point, Nahant, there were several hundred, alternately roosting in a compact flock in the bushes and dashing into the air to wheel about and disperse for a few minutes only to come together again and settle in the shrubbery. Apparently 99%, or more, were in adult plumage. It was heavily overcast with a very cold north-east wind.

Bank Swallow. May 5 to August 27. We know of only a few, small, colonies in the County.

Rough-winged Swallow. May 5 to June 9. This was the apparent duration of a visit of a pair in West Peabody, whose nesting, if effected, was not observed.

Barn Swallow. April 24 to September 29.

Northern Cliff Swallow. May 8 to August 27.

Northern Blue Jay. Resident as a species. Much less common this fall, during the period when the northern birds are migrating, than for several years.

Eastern Crow. Resident.

Black-capped Chickadee. Resident.

White-breasted Nuthatch. Resident, but unusually rare this fall. Very few reported during the year.

Red-breasted Nuthatch. May 15; August 17 and September 11. No other reports the entire fall and early winter.

Brown Creeper. Not a single bird reported between March 6 and May 15 when Conkey saw one,—possibly two,—in Boxford. Then on July 6, Stubbs and Emilio found a pair with grown young a-wing near Crooked Pond. Fall migrants, September 11, on.

Eastern House Wren. April 30 to October 16, Fay Estate, Lynn, Moulton and Emilio. Until this year October 6 has been the late fall date for the County. On October 9 a bird was heard at Nahant. October 12, two were seen at the Fay Estate, one October 14 and, as above, one on the 16th. Again on the 30th Emilio saw the bird and finally on November 27, following the first real cold spell of the season with the temperature at 10° F., he found the bird still present and apparently in perfect condition. A careful study of North American wrens revealed the improbability of any error of identification and no attempt was made subsequently to collect the bird.

Eastern Winter Wren. March 18, Fay Estate, Moon; September 30 to November 27, and December 17, Beverly, Griscom and Emilio.

Carolina Wren. October 10, Marblehead, Mrs. Walcott, the only record for the year.

Prairie Marsh Wren. May 1, Lynnfield, Perry *et al.*, to August 17, also December 26, Magnolia, Griscom *et al.*, a bird seen on the Christmas census.

Short-billed Marsh Wren. May 1. Lynnfield, Perry *et al.*, to August 9.

Catbird. May 1 to October 16. Decidedly uncommon in spring and fall.

Brown Thrasher. April 30 to October 9.

Eastern Robin. Resident. Migrants first appeared on March 27 literally in hundreds, everywhere. By mid-November only scattered small flocks were present, but a few remained through December.

Wood Thrush. May 2 to October 9, West Newbury, Perry.

Eastern Hermit Thrush. February 14, Essex, Fay and W. G. Means; April 22 to November 6.

Olive-backed Thrush. May 25; September 29 to October 12.

Gray-cheeked Thrush. May 18; September 25 to October 16, Danvers, Emilio, "a distinctly large gray-cheeked thrush."

Bicknell's Thrush. September 30, Salem, specimen taken for Peabody Museum, to October 12, Nahant, an obviously small gray-cheeked seen by Griscom, Emilio and others.

Veery. May 8 to August 31.

Eastern Bluebird. March 19,—a late spring arrival date, but relatively early due to the wintry conditions prevailing the first three weeks of the month,—to November 11, and December 3 and 4. Several birds were seen by Moon December 3 and an adult male by Emilio and others, December 4, all at the Fay Estate, Lynn.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. August 27, Plum Island, Ipswich, Griscom and Emilio.

Eastern Golden-crowned Kinglet. April 24; June 23 at Palmer's Estate, Ipswich, Stubbs, Emilio and Dickson found a family, old birds feeding immature which were a-wing; September 19 on, but very scarce in early winter.

Eastern Ruby-crowned Kinglet. April 10 to May 8 ; September 12, Nahant, Emilio, one bird, to November 3.

American Pipit. May 5 ; September 29 to November 11.

Cedar Waxwing. May 18 to November 6. This bird certainly has been rare in the colder months of recent years.

Northern Shrike. March 27 ; October 23,—this being the only date reported for the fall and early winter.

Migrant Shrike. August 28, Plum Island, Conkey.

Starling. Permanent resident. Still abundant, but no one seems to have reported the enormous flocks such as were seen in fall and early winter of past years.

Yellow-throated Vireo. May 11 to September 26.

Blue-headed Vireo. May 4 to October 12.

Red-eyed Vireo. May 18 to October 12, Nahant, Conkey.

Philadelphia Vireo. May 25, Nahant, Griscom, Stubbs and Emilio.

This was a rather fearless individual which permitted long and close scrutiny and we were all thoroughly satisfied as to its identity. It is a new bird to this series of annual lists.

Eastern Warbling Vireo. May 19 to June 15,—indicating a third bad miss by Club observers in summer and early fall.

Black and White Warbler. April 30 to October 9, Lynn, Perry and Conkey.

Golden-winged Warbler. May 5 to August 17.

Tennessee Warbler. August 31, Boxford, Griscom, a date well within the normal extremes, but the only report for the year.

Orange-crowned Warbler. September 29, Boxford, Griscom and Emilio. This is a new early fall date, locally, by several weeks.

Nashville Warbler. May 15 to October 9.

Northern Parula Warbler. April 30 to May 25 ; September 11 to October 13.

Eastern Yellow Warbler. May 1 to September 20.

Magnolia Warbler. May 5 to May 25 ; September 11 to October 14.

Cape May Warbler. September 19, Boxford, Griscom and Emilio, an immature bird. This is the only record for the year.

Black-throated Blue Warbler. May 15 to May 25; September 12 to October 14.

Myrtle Warbler. Wintered as usual; migrants, April 21 to May 15; September 8 to October 29, and again wintering in small numbers.

Black-throated Green Warbler. May 5 to October 12.

Blackburnian Warbler. May 15 to September 11, and October 2, Lynn, Moulton,—a new late fall date.

Chestnut-sided Warbler. May 8 to September 19, North Andover, Griscom.

Bay-breasted Warbler. May 25; August 31. Only two reports for the year.

Black-poll Warbler. May 15 to June 4; September 5 to October 26.

Northern Pine Warbler. April 10 to October 9, Lynn, Perry and Conkey.

Northern Prairie Warbler. April 30, Fay Estate, Lynn, Shreve, to September 11.

Western Palm Warbler. September 18 to October 12 and November 20, Fay Estate, Moon.

Yellow Palm Warbler. April 21 to May 11; September 21 to October 30.

Ovenbird. April 30 to October 2.

Northern Water-Thrush. May 7 to May 25; August 17 to October 9.

Connecticut Warbler. May 15, Swampscott, Morley. This is the third local spring record—the species is supposed to pass far to the westward in northward migration, and no spring specimens from this County are known to the Recorder. Nevertheless, Mr. Morley is well known to the Recorder as are the very favorable circumstances of the observation and also the alleged presence of a slight eye-ring on the female Mourning Warbler. After carefully considering the various

factors of the situation the Recorder places a high degree of credibility in the identification.

September 18, Perry, to September 29.

Mourning Warbler. May 25, Griscom, Emilio and Stubbs.

Northern Yellow-throat. April 30 to October 16, and October 29, Nahant, Emilio, one in female plumage.

Hooded Warbler. September 18, an adult male at Nahant, Morley, and September 19, Griscom, Dickson and Emilio, same bird. The latest of the four other known records for the County is August 30.

Wilson's Warbler. May 21 to May 30; August 31, Boxford, Griscom—a new early fall date,—to September 19.

Canada Warbler. May 15 to October 2.

American Redstart. May 4 to October 12, Fay Estate, Conkey.

English Sparrow. Permanent resident.

Bobolink. May 8 to September 29.

Eastern Meadowlark. Resident as a species. Perhaps more common than for several years.

Eastern Redwing. March 13 to October 30, and December 24, Danvers, Beckford, one.

Baltimore Oriole. May 5 to October 1.

Rusty Blackbird. January 3, Danvers, Brown; March 27 to May 11; September 18 to October 30.

Bronzed Grackle. A flock numbering up to 50 wintered in Danvers. March 27 to November 13.

Eastern Cowbird. Also wintered in Danvers and observed by Club members in a flock numbering up to 20. March 27 to October 30, and about December 27, Danvers, Beckford.

Scarlet Tanager. May 18 to September 18.

Summer Tanager. A specimen, which is now in the Peabody Museum, was picked up in Lynn April 16 and given to Mr. Stubbs. The sixth local record.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak. May 12 to September 30.

Indigo Bunting. May 25 to September 29. (The bird was also reported to the State Division of Ornithology as observed on Cape Ann, April 16,—blown there, perhaps, by the same storm that brought the Summer Tanager to Lynn).

Eastern Evening Grosbeak. Present in numbers until May 8. None appeared in the fall.

Eastern Purple Finch. Resident.

Northern Pine Siskin. Present to May 21. Did not appear in the fall.

Eastern Goldfinch. Resident.

Red-Crossbill. Present until June 5.

Newfoundland Crossbill. This is a new bird to the Essex County list. Specimens now in the Peabody Museum were secured in Topsfield and field identifications were made by Griscom and others up to May 8. The birds are larger, darker and very much heavier-billed than the mainland race *pusilla*, or Red Crossbill, and these Newfoundland birds apparently composed a majority of the birds in the flight of the past winter.

White-winged Crossbill. May 8, Fay Estate, Lynn, Conkey *et al.*, one, seen for but a few minutes on this day and at no other time.

Red-eyed Towhee. April 28 to October 16, and late December, Boxford, Wolfe.

Ipswich Sparrow. January 17, Plum Island, Clarke, Perry and Conkey. October 9 to November 13.

Eastern Savannah Sparrow. March 27 to November 6.

Eastern Grasshopper Sparrow. June 30, Newburyport, a vociferously singing male, found by Stubbs and Emilio, and observed subsequently until July 14. Another male was found at Ipswich on July 6.

Sharp-tailed Sparrow. May 25 to September 29.

Acadian Sparrow. September 27, Ipswich, Dr. Townsend, the only report for the year.

Eastern Vesper Sparrow. April 9 to October 30.

Slate-colored Junco. April 30; September 11.

Eastern Tree Sparrow. May 5, a lone bird along the railroad track at Lynnfield, seen by Stubbs and Emilio. This is a new late date. October 16, Nahant, Moulton.

Eastern Chipping Sparrow. April 21 to November 4, and December 3, Danvers, Beckford, one.

Eastern Field Sparrow. February 28, Danvers, Stubbs and Emilio, one, probably wintering, and not an exceedingly early migrant; April 6 to November 3.

White-crowned Sparrow, May 8; September 30 to November 17. The autumn flight of this species was one of the outstanding features of the migration. The number of birds was many times the normal, and at Nahant, for instance, we found on October 9, in a very limited area over twenty, mostly immature.

White-throated Sparrow. A few wintered; April 24 to May 12; September 12 to November 11.

Eastern Fox Sparrow. Another wintering species; March 27, great numbers, to April 13; October 9, Boxford, Clarke and Perry, to November 14, and December 26, Ipswich, Shreve, Townsend *et al.*

Lincoln's Sparrow. January 9 a bird appeared at Morley's banding station. It was taken as a specimen for the Peabody Museum. May 15 to May 25; September 19 to October 14.

Swamp Sparrow. March 27 to November 13, and December 12, Danvers, C. P. Preston. At the urgent invitation of Mr. Preston the Recorder journeyed to Danvers to see this sparrow, and confirm the former's claim of yellow in front of the eye and on the bend of the wing. Yellow it certainly was, between, perhaps, lemon-yellow and chrome-yellow, strong, clear and bright. The same color was diffused somewhat thinly on the axillars and flanks under the wing. A few years ago Dr. Rowland at Belchertown, handled similar birds and Mr. Forbush in his "Birds of Massachusetts . . ." discusses the plumage at some length. The specimen was not taken.

Eastern Song Sparrow. Wintered in small numbers as usual. Immense numbers appeared on March 27, but at all other times during the year especially the fall, they seemed subnormal in numbers.

Lapland Longspur. September 29, Griscom and Emilio, one, equalling the early County fall date made last year, to November 13, and December 11, when with snow on the ground we found at Newburyport, the largest group the Recorder has ever seen hereabouts, over twenty birds, with Horned Larks.

Eastern Snow Bunting. April 2; October 23.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

Glossy Ibis. May 21, Clark's Pond, Ipswich, a group of reliable observers is reported to the Peabody Museum to have seen a bird identified by sight in the field as a Glossy Ibis. This is an entirely new species to the County, and in the absence of a specimen must be placed in the Hypothetical List.

Harris' Sparrow. From the office of the Director of the Division of Ornithology comes the report that a bird of this species was banded in North Andover and the bird RELEASED without the identification being in any way confirmed by a competent person. One hesitates to rank this bird even as a Hypothetical under the circumstances. A most extraordinary occurrence in several ways.

MY 1932 GOOD FORTUNE

ARTHUR MORLEY

The year 1932 was most certainly an eventful one for me as the following account of certain field experiences may indicate.

On January 8, late in the afternoon as I made the final round of my bird traps, I was surprised to find amongst the usual Juncos and Tree Sparrows a small bird quite different from anything I had seen before at that time of year. Keeping my specimen in the gathering-cage I took down my reference-books and finally decided definitely that I really had a Lincoln's Sparrow. In order further to verify this identification I carried the bird immediately to the home of our Recorder the late Mr. Stubbs. Here we went through a most careful process of elimination and decided my identification must be correct. The following day this very interesting bird was collected for the Peabody Museum of Salem by Mr. Emilio. This constitutes an unprecedented winter record of this species for Essex County, Mass.

May 15 I sallied forth with another bird student, who during the previous week had celebrated a birthday and been presented with a pair of 8x binoculars and a very good bird-guide with excellent colored plates, to try out his new paraphernalia. After a half-hour tramp we had observed a number of birds and stopped to admire a fine Magnolia Warbler at close range. While comparing the real bird with the colored plate, suddenly, on the same bare limb and not three feet from the Magnolia, a beautiful male *Connecticut* Warbler alighted. I stood dumfounded for an instant while my companion turned over a page in the book and then I began to call off the markings which he checked against the plate: prominent, complete, white eye-ring; slate-colored head, throat and breast; yellowish underparts; olive-greenish back and wings—no wing-bars. For the space of a few seconds we had a grand view of the bird in a position the exact duplicate of the colored plate. The clear white eye-ring loomed large on the dark-colored head and the line dividing the slaty breast from the yellow bellow was just as finely drawn as it could be with not the least sign of a ragged intermixture of colors. We were in a most favorable position for our observation, standing on a steep hillside

looking directly into the tall young maples and the birds just below the level of our eyes and not over thirty feet distant.

I have seen the Connecticut Warbler repeatedly in the fall in dull plumage and am aware that it is not *supposed* ever to come this way in spring. Certainly it is excessively rare here in May at best and I feel greatly rewarded for years of tramping in making such a gloriously rare and interesting find.

Again on September 18 two friends called and invited me to come with them and see what we could find of interest. We arrived presently, after visiting various places, at East Point, Nahant,—the Lodge estate. Our car was parked near the entrance gate and on our return to it after a short walk we were on the point of getting in when we noticed several small birds in the shrubbery near the care-taker's house. Moving over a little nearer we found several warblers and among them a rare bird for this section,—an adult, male Hooded Warbler. As none of the party had seen one in life before we spent plenty of time observing the bird then left for home with a great feeling of having spent a grand forenoon.

After lunch I decided to spread the news and phoned Emilio in Salem and he was tooting his horn at my door in a few minutes. Unusually good luck was with us for the bird was still where I had found it two hours before. We had picked up Mr. Dickson on the way so he was able to add a species to his "life" list.

As if this were not enough, Messrs. Emilio and Griscom visited the spot late the next day with no reasonable expectation of seeing the bird but, believe it or not, that Hooded Warbler was found feeding in that selfsame shrubbery.

Once more, on November 10 during the height of a terrific easterly storm I saw among several species of birds along shore at Little Nahant some that seemed to me by their size and general behavior to be phalaropes but owing to the dense mist and rain I could not definitely identify them. I called Emilio on the telephone again and later in the day when the rain had ceased he found two small flocks of Red Phalaropes near there. This was another "life" bird for me and a most unusual occurrence near shore.

ONE BIG DAY

SAMUEL A. ELIOT, JR.

My friend Aaron C. Bagg and I spent May 15, 1932, in Essex County as the guests of Wendell Taber and my brother Theodore. Visitors from the Connecticut Valley, we looked forward to seeing many water-birds as well as such land-birds as the Golden-winged Warbler and Yellow-billed Cuckoo, which are very rare in our region. We arrived at the Lynnfield depot well before sunrise, yet later than the Club party, and walked the track towards them, enjoying the songs of both Marsh Wrens and both the commoner Rails. Pausing to listen, we heard a monotonous, unintermittent "tic tic, tic tic tic - - -"—two "tics" then three, two, three, two, three, - - - with unfailing regularity. Though invisible the author of these never-ceasing "tics" was moving about in the marsh quite near the track. When, later, we imitated the sound to Ludlow Griscom, he said it was "probably" made by a Yellow Rail. After "The Birds of Minnesota" was published, I found in it a complete description of a precisely similar utterance made by a Yellow Rail. Thus the day began, with doubt, but most auspiciously.

On the eastern beach between Lynn and Nahant was a flock of Semipalmated Plovers. Amongst them I noticed one with broadly white forehead and long black bill. Apparently no one else had seen it, so without naming it I mentioned these features to the leaders of the already departing group. Incredulously they stared at me; then, with a glint of hope, at each other. "Was it the same size . . . !" one began, but the other cut in with "It would be!" and set off up the beach. With no delay, the stray Wilson's Plover was re-located, a little apart from the flock, and observed at close range by everyone. Its breast-band was the same sand-color as its back, so it was apparently a female. I was told that this was the second record for the County, the fourth for the State.

In Boxford I had the pleasure of banding a young Prairie Horned Lark. In a thicket there, a quiet thrush was studied by several of us and at last pronounced a Veery. I wished to agree

with this verdict, but could not. Never have I seen a Veery with an olive back. There was no hint of reddish brown about it. Its cheek showed that it was not an Olive-backed Thrush, and the reasons for calling it a Veery rather than a Gray-cheeked were the unusual scantiness of the breast-spots and, perhaps, the Gray-cheek's rarity. Gray-cheeks are not so rare in my home region: I see some every year; and despite its meager breast-marks this seemed to me (as I dared say at the time) the most authentic Gray-cheek I ever saw in my life.

A little later, in a swampy thicket where Canada Warblers nest, some of us came upon a yet more dubious Flycatcher. It was quite long and slim, with gray side, yellowish flanks, and white middle-underparts. At first, front view it was called a Wood Pewee; but then it turned its back on us, showing two very prominent wing-bars and much yellow-white edging to the secondaries, as well as a strong green tinge where the sun struck it which could not be a reflection from the not-yet-opened leaves. It therefore tallied perfectly with my book-knowledge of the Acadian, but when I stated my belief that Acadian it must be, I was told that there were no records of that species in northeastern Massachusetts, and this must be an Alder. To my protests that the Alder (which I know very well) was a shorter, dumpier bird with solidly gray breast contrasting with the white throat, and much browner back, the party's leader answered that he had grown up with the Acadian and it was smaller than the Alder. This was contrary to my book-learning, but who was I to dispute one who knew both birds in life? However, only two days later I found in Northampton an early Alder and closely compared it with my vivid memory-image of the Topsfield bird. The latter seemed markedly longer, slenderer, greener, more brightly wing-barred, and white down the middle of the breast. Privately I continue to believe it an Acadian.

Toward sunset, two carloads of tireless enthusiasts drove down Plum Island to the Night-Heronry. Silhouetted against the west, a very long heron flew diagonally towards us. "Great Blue", we called; but then as the angle of the light improved somebody shouted "Albino" and as it approached and passed

before us everyone exclaimed "Black legs!" or "Egret!" How came an Egret to be there in mid-May, and how also, the Yellow-crowned Night Heron which our leading expert presently pointed out to us among the Black-crowns flapping above their nests? But the day's climax was neither of these. At a fork in the sand-track my brother's open car chanced to go left where its predecessor had gone right—and stopped with a jerk, for in the rut a large bird floundered. On much-frayed wings and blood-streaked legs it scrambled across the road; then was picked up, pecking furiously, and brought to the rumble-seat where Taber held it out of sight. Overtaking the other men, Bagg offered ten dollars to the first to guess what species we had just added to the day's list. Each guessed, but none a-right, and when we shouted Brünnich's Murre they thought it still a hoax until the Murre was waved at them, alive and kicking! We took it to the ocean beach, banded it and pushed it out. Once beyond the gentle breakers, how blissfully it ducked and splashed and drank the brine! How long had it been lost in the sandy interior! The latest previous date for the County was May 5, (and that an injured bird). It must have been nearly famished. And as the sequel proved, it was too weak to live: the very next day its remains, washed up on the beach and partially devoured by some prowler, were found by one Little who forwarded the band to Washington.

These are but the high spots of what was one very big day. I trust I have recalled its delights to some of the Bulletin's readers, and excited the envy of others.

SOME MORNING BIRD SONGS

R. EMERSON WOLFE

In spite of listening to the birds begin their morning songs during all these years, it was only this spring that the thought flashed into my mind that the birds wake up and begin their singing in approximately the order of their arrival in the north at the spring migration. It is only natural since the most hardy birds come north first in the spring that they should arise also earliest in the morning. One must station himself early in the morning at a point where many species spend the night so that the order of their risings may be compared. My most successful morning observations were made June 2, 1932, at Boxford. All observations recorded below were made from an upstairs window in my home which has a woods on one side and large shade-trees on the other three sides. The dates of arrival are taken from the 1921 Essex County Check List. The complete field notes of the morning are given for their general interest value even though some are irrelevant to the theory here advanced.

3:46 Whip-poor-will comes to house and gives its song. Whips in two series number 239 and 591 respectively.

3:54 Song Sparrow, resident. Sang occasionally until after 4:18 when its song was frequent.

3:58 Meadowlark (resident).

4:00 Robin (resident).

4:04 Night-song of Oven-bird.

4:07 Phoebe (March 13).

4:21 A Catbird begins to rouse up and subdued chattings are heard. It is 29 more minutes before it leaves its perch and begins its song. This gives some data on the time of waking in comparison with the time of beginning singing.

4:23 Towhee (April 21).

4:24 Last Whip-poor-will song.

4:26 Chipping Sparrow (April 9).

4:30 First bird-flight observed (probably Chipping Sparrow).

- 4:31 Woodpecker begins pecking (probably Downy).
4:46 Black and White Warbler (April 24).
4:46 Baltimore Oriole wakes and begins subdued cooing. Does not begin first song until 18 minutes later.
4:48 Maryland Yellow-throat (May 2).
4:50 Oven-bird begins its day-song (May 1).
4:50 Catbird begins song (April 27).
4:53 A Barred Owl gives a double series of hoots.
5:01 Chimney Swift (April 28).
5:04 Baltimore Oriole (April 29).
5:14 Kingbird (May 3).
5:17 Red-eyed Vireo (May 5).

The theory advanced above, seems to be confirmed in a remarkable manner by the facts as recorded. With the exception of the Chipping Sparrow and two of the three Warblers, which are not far out of line, the order of beginning song seems to agree almost exactly with the order of arrival. Even though it was only in the case of the Catbird and Oriole that it was definitely observed that there was considerable lapse of time between the hour of waking and time when the morning song was begun, it at least suggests that the same thing might be observed under favorable conditions in the case of other species as well. It is also observed that the earliest singers begin about an hour and a half before the latest risers commence activity.



BIRDS AT A CITY'S CENTER

PHILIP EMERSON

When the writer came to Lynn thirty-three years ago, it was a city of small gardens and orchards with their many birds. To-day the houses are close set, fruit-trees and flowers are displaced by rear tenements. Flocks of migrating birds may be seen occasionally overhead at night as their wings reflect the glare of city lights, but naught attracts them to rest and feed. English Sparrows and English Starlings rule the roost.

There is one exception, a six-acre estate on the western slope of the High Rock upland, the outjutting cliffs of the hard rock rim of the Boston Basin. The fine old mansion, with rambling barn and outbuildings, once the home of Augustus Martin, prosperous manufacturer, is preserved by the heirs, tho unoccupied for years. A thrifty pear orchard, groves of maples—red, silver, Norway and rock—open grassy fields and slopes, with outcropping ledges, rounded by the glaciers and roughened by later weathering, surround the old home. East, north and west, the houses on surrounding streets press close on this open spot. A narrow way opens to the city's High Rock playground, with its flagpole and stone tower, at the east. Southward the place descends to Essex Street and the city center in steep cliffs, with tangles of woodland, sassafras and elderberry, tall black cherries a foot in diameter, oaks, ash and ailanthus trees, ancient red cedars and imported ginkgos, Austrian pines and unusual shrubbery. Here is a spot that, despite its lack of water and its limited area, attracts migrants even as does the Boston Common and Public Garden area. Here is my home in the cottage on the estate. From its cliff edge I look down on the roof of the school where I am a principal.

Let me recall some of the birds seen this year. Starlings are here in flocks from fall to spring. They have quickly stripped the wild cherries this October, then picked every berry from a scraggly line of native privets. A few breed, making nests where a decayed board gives entrance to some safe retreat but most of them disappear during summer. Robins carol in spring and tug

worms from out the lawns. A belated individual, the first for some weeks, appeared November 24. Crows drop down to the trees frequently, on their way to and from the marshes: they especially like to perch on tall pear trees in the early morning and eat holes in ripening pears, talking about their find meanwhile and waking one up.

The Blue Jays are always here. And the same birds year after year. We have fed them with peanuts in winter for a decade, first at a former home on a nearby highland street. Each seems to have distinctive characteristics. One picks up a peanut on the window sill, discards it, tries another and another, and finally flies away with the very last. Another greedily takes two, one far back in its mouth, a second toward the tip of its bill. A third is afraid and hardly dares to stay long enough to snatch a nut. Another bullies the rest. All scurry away to tuck the nuts into the grass, or a snowbank, or a tree-cranny, and hurry back for more than their share, then to retrieve their stores for a feast at leisure. And they know us as well as we them; Mrs. Emerson is confident that when snow flies they come to the pear trees and scream and call for nuts. It is certain that as soon as nuts are pushed out the birds come promptly to the window. But they are villains, nevertheless, and tore to shreds the pendant nest of an oriole this year, despite the frantic protests of its builders.

Few native birds nest on the estate. Too many cats! Last spring a Hairy Woodpecker drove a hole deep into the dead stub of a Norway maple trunk, hunting some borer. How the chips flew and covered the grass! A little later a pair of Bluebirds found the hole and concluded it would make a fine home. A cat appeared. The male darted down at it to drive it away. But when it was seen the cat could climb the old stub to its top, the Bluebirds flew away to some safer neighborhood. A family of Flickers were here for ten days in early October, but one day I found the body of a "Golden-wing" lying on a path, killed but not eaten. It may well have been too intent on a feast of ants to see an approaching cat. The rest of the family hied away to safer regions, southward.

Near the cottage and just beyond the pear orchard and the patch of blackberry canes there is a half-wild thicket of low plum

and cherry trees beside a stone wall. Under their protecting shade migrants like to rest a day or two, while feeding on insects and the fruit of the trees. I could hardly believe my eyes when on a Sunday morning of late September I saw there a Water-Thrush, as previously I knew it only on the banks of streams. Its coloring and action were unmistakable. A week later a pair of gray-cheeked thrushes hopped gravely about the low branches, a new bird to me, but giving full opportunity to note their coloring through the field-glass. In size they seemed to be Bicknell's, but one could not be sure. Several times Hermit Thrushes have stopped here briefly this fall. They were taking their fill of wild cherries near by. Then, one Sunday, two Ruby-crowned Kinglets with their bright eyes were busy working over the thicket for insect food. And one sang as he worked, just the finest, fairy-like song, suggesting that of some tiny canary, but as though it were talking or singing to itself as it busily labored. A few days later Golden-crowned Kinglets appeared, but with no song.

The most abundant migrant has been the Black-poll Warbler. For days they were seen gleaning the insect life from the trees ere the leaves fell. It was interesting to see that they too liked cherries. Of course they could not swallow them whole, like Starlings, but they pecked and tasted the pulp as a rare dessert. There were other warblers, a Black-throated Green, a Pine Warbler, Myrtle Warblers,—but not in such numbers as the Black-polls.

Other birds help clean the trees. Downy Woodpeckers appear nearly every month, occasionally a Brown Creeper, more often a White-breasted Nuthatch or two and frequently a pair or a small flock of Chickadees. Mrs. Emerson heard their spring song, like that of a Pewee, the first week of November. Juncos stop for weed-seeds every spring and fall. Song Sparrows are seen in the cliff thickets at times. Some twenty Goldfinches have been feasting on the seeds of the European white birches, which hang full of catkins. The scales sift down the air and dot the grass.

Every year and at all times from September to spring, Sparrow Hawks appear at intervals. In the fall they pounce on grasshoppers, then fly to a tree-limb to eat at leisure. They perch on house or pole as readily as on the trees. Once one hovered in the

air but a few feet above my head, wings moving but body stationary, as though to examine me most thoroughly. I wish I knew other hawks as well as this smallest species.

From the chamber window at sunrise one may see the Crows fly over, high specks against the sky. At times the honk of Wild Geese is heard. Gulls soar over in storm time. Last February three Cowbirds rested for five minutes on a bare elm top, then flew away westward. I just happened so see them and to have a glass at hand to make sure they were not mere Starlings. Doubtless I miss seeing many of the birds that pass or pause here.



CALENDAR FOR 1932
ESSEX COUNTY ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB OF
MASSACHUSETTS

JANUARY 11. Regular meeting. Twelve members present.

Report on the Christmas census.

FEBRUARY 8. Regular meeting. Fourteen members present.

FEBRUARY 22. Special meeting. Nine members present.

MARCH 14. Regular meeting. Twelve members present.

MARCH 28. Regular meeting. Nineteen members present.

Dr. John B. May spoke on the scarcity of certain species of ducks due to drought in certain breeding areas.

APRIL 11. Regular meeting. Eight members present.

APRIL 25. Regular meeting. Eleven members present.

MAY 9. Regular meeting. This meeting was held at the Club Camp in Boxford, and was preceded by a chowder supper. Seventeen members present.

MAY 23. Regular meeting. Sixteen members present. Records of the Ipswich River Trip were discussed.

JUNE 14. Regular meeting. Ten members present.

SEPTEMBER 12. Regular meeting. Eleven members present. Owing to the death of Recorder Stubbs, S. G. Emilio was appointed to serve during the remainder of the year.

SEPTEMBER 26. Special meeting held at Club Camp and preceded by picnic supper. Twenty-one members present. Field trip to Crooked Pond for Owls.

OCTOBER 10. Regular meeting. Twelve members present.

OCTOBER 31. Special meeting at Club Camp preceded by picnic supper. Twelve members present.

NOVEMBER 14. Regular meeting. Twenty-three members present.

DECEMBER 12. Annual meeting. Twenty members present. Dr. John B. May told of trips through several of our western National Parks. Officers for 1933 elected.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE
ESSEX COUNTY ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB
OF MASSACHUSETTS

Bates, Walter E.	Fayette Court, Lynn
Beckford, Arthur W.	10 Park Street, Danvers
Benson, Frank W.	14 Chestnut Street, Salem
Benson, George E.	31 Summer Street, Salem
Bosson, Campbell	560 Concord Avenue, Belmont
Brown, Norman R.	20 Ash Street, Danvers
Bruley, Roger S.	64 Center Street, Danvers
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Cushing, Milton L.	Shirley Centre, Mass.
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Doyle, John F.	Lee, Higginson & Co.; Boston
Emerson, Philip	90a High Rock Street, Lynn
Emilio, S. Gilbert	7 Winter Street, Salem
Fay, S. Prescott	2 Otis Place, Boston
Felt, George R.	85 Main Street, Peabody
Fletcher, Laurence B.	50 Congress Street, Boston
Floyd, Charles B.	454 Walcott Street, Auburndale
Foster, Maxwell E.	Topsfield, Mass.
Gifford, Morris P.	17 Beckford Street, Salem
Griscom, Ludlow	21 Fayerweather Street, Cambridge
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Jenkins, Stephen W.	103 Columbus Avenue, Salem Willows
Jones, Gardner M.	119 Federal Street, Salem
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Kelley, Mark E.	52 Sutton Street, Peabody
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Little, Philip	10 Chestnut Street, Salem
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Long, Harry V.	206 Clarendon Street, Boston

Low, Seth H.	50 Glendale Road, Quincy
Mackintosh, Richards B.	110 Central Street, Peabody
Marcy, William A.	9 Hawthorne Street, Lynn
May, Dr. John B.	South Main Street, Cohasset
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Means, W. Gordon	Essex, Mass.
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Morley, Arthur	26 Minerva Street, Swampscott
Morrison, Alva	19 Congress Street, Boston
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Taylor, Arthur W.	24 1-2 Briggs Street, Salem
Teel, George M.	2 Otis Street, Danvers
Tortat, William R. M.	6 Perkins Street, Peabody
Townsend, Dr. Charles W.	Argilla Road, Ipswich
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Whitney, Charles F.	29 Pine Street, Danvers
Wilkinson, Robert H.	Asbury Grove, Mass.
Wolfe, R. Emerson	Depot Rd., Boxford

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Chase, Charles E.	761 Auburn Street, Bridgewater
Cousins, Willard C.	Hanover, N. H.
Donaldson, Maj. George C.	U. S. Army, Newport, R. I.
Doolittle, Albert W.	Plaistow, N. H.
Ellis, Ralph, Jr.	Berkeley, Calif.
Spalding, Frederic P.	Wilton, N. H.

In Memoriam

ARTHUR P. STUBBS

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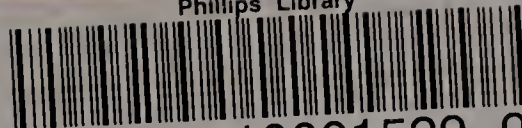
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